

## WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1856.

## Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in the terms, will be conducted entirely on a cash basis, all accounts for the collection of subscription for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, March 22, 1856.—C.

The foregoing notice is intended to include any agents or collectors that may now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

## THE LATE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—A WORD ABOUT TARIFFS.

The least profitable, perhaps, of all the employments is that of measuring and weighing the obstacle over which somebody stumbled a few days ago, and came near breaking some useful and valuable bones. We encountered, it is certain, at the late elections in Pennsylvania, severe reverses; and it is only because the doctors disagree about the disease that we are led to an examination of the patient now. Some have charged that Lecomptonism was the affliction under which the democracy suffered, while others are equally confident that it was the failure of the existing tariff system to keep all the people of the mining and manufacturing districts in employment. The case being thus narrowed down, it is clearly possible to get at the true causes of the disaster. It was, we are convinced, mainly and almost exclusively what the Pennsylvania people regarded as a defective revenue system. We may estimate them in this as quite unreasonable; but, after all, there are many excuses for the indulgence of these impressions. In the mining and manufacturing districts there were thousands of working men thrown out of employment. They were told that the inability of the proprietors to provide them with work was due wholly to the fact that foreign manufactures, coals, &c., could be introduced into this country and sold at rates below the cost of mining, manufacturing, and marketing of kindred articles of Pennsylvania production. We say they were told so by the Pennsylvania proprietors. In point of fact, there was a general stagnation in business; and this was equally applicable to foreign and domestic affairs. No iron, coal, or manufactured articles, such as are produced in that State, were imported; and hence it is clear that our Keystone neighbors did not and do not now suffer much from that source. But they were out of their usual employments and made to believe that their misfortunes were due to the free-trade proclivities of the democratic party. They were told that this was the case; and, although the proprietors knew that the suspension of general business, thus cutting off much of the demand for Pennsylvania products, was the real cause of the difficulty, the great masses of laborers did not so understand the matter, and voted in accordance with the views they had imbibed. A great hue and cry was gotten up in Philadelphia, and carefully fostered and promoted, about Lecompton, or, more correctly speaking, a factional spirit was fomented and carried into the elections which operated very much against us.

As matter of historical and curious interest, we give the following extract from an article in the Pennsylvania, touching the votes in the various localities where the two influences, Lecompton and the tariff question, have had a fair opportunity to be felt.

Speaking of the returns that paper says: "They show to a demonstration that our defeat did not proceed from the anti-slavery, but from the mining and manufacturing districts—from a section of the State which has always stood up firmly against the wildest agitation of the slavery question. Take, for evidence, the vote in the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Bradford, Butler, Erie, Elk, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Schuylkill, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wyoming, and Wayne—all 29—being those in which the question of slavery has uniformly yielded the greatest influence, and it appears that the majority against Mr. Frost, the democratic nominee for the canal commissioner, and an open avowed Lecompton man, was but 18,218 votes, whilst the same counties in 1856 cast a majority of 29,478 against Mr. Buchanan for President, being a democratic gain in the free-soil counties of the State since 1856 of 10,660!"

"Then turn to the manufacturing and mining districts, composed of the counties of Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clinton, Huntingdon, Blair, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Monroe, Berks, Dauphin, and Armstrong, 15 in all, and it is seen that in these Mr. Frost was beaten by 6,500 votes, whilst in the same counties in 1856 Mr. Buchanan had 23,661 majority, being a change against the democratic party of 29,616 votes! By deducting from this aggregate the total majority against Mr. Frost in this State, 25,284, and it will appear that the entire change since 1856 was produced in these fifteen counties."

It is perfectly fair to infer from these facts that our disasters in Pennsylvania have no better or other cause or foundation than the false charge that the people of the mining districts of that State had been thrown out of employment by an inadequate and destructive revenue system. In other words, they were told that Mr. Buchanan's administration was properly chargeable with all the overtrading, extravagance, and folly of the last ten years, leading to a general suspension of business and to very great depression in every department of American, English, and Continental industry. They were told that the tariff had been the last to recover from the very nature of things will be the last to recover from it. The farmer also feels it, and so does every mechanic and laborer in the country. It is well known, for instance, that a single house in the city of New York, which had employed seven or eight hundred sewing girls, were obliged to discharge five hundred of them, not on account of the tariff, but because there was no longer a sufficient demand for the articles they were employed to manufacture. So it was in the mercantile community; they all suffered by the inability of their debtors to pay, and in the absence of nearly all demand for the goods they had imported or purchased in the prosecution of their regular business. There was a limited amount of foreign orders for our great agricultural products, and thus the price of those products ran down one half, leaving the farmer to suffer, and to cut off his usual expenditures, and reduce the price and turn away laborers. The fact is, if Pennsylvania laborers have suffered more than others, it was because they were engaged in those pursuits most affected by depressions in business, and not in consequence of any radical defect in the tariff laws. It is well known, for instance, that, simultaneously with the suspension of general business, the importations of iron and iron manufactures almost wholly ceased. This fact will be regarded, of course, as equivalent to a prohibitory tariff on those articles; and thus have our friends to demand direct bounties from the government if they will still insist that they are to be relieved by its legislation.

## REVIVAL OF GENERAL JACKSON'S INDIAN WAR POLICY.

The latest advices from the West inform us of continued warlike demonstrations from the Camanches in the territory stretching west from the Arkansas frontier towards New Mexico. Lieutenant Beale's exploring party, engaged in laying out and constructing a military and emigrants' road, from Fort Smith to Albuquerque and onward near the thirty-fifth parallel, had been threatened and were obliged to halt at North Fork. Strong forces of the army were, however, moving towards him to reinforce and protect him, and this auxiliary force, united with his military escort of about a hundred and fifty troops and his civil corps, consisting of about fifty men, will not only enable him to resist any assault from the savages, but, if necessary, to assume the offensive and carry out his own settlements.

It is the purpose, we believe, of the War Department to adopt the same line of policy against these Camanches of North Texas, and the not less formidable Navajos of New Mexico, that has been adopted with so much success in Washington and Oregon Territories; that is, instead of posting troops along the whole line of white settlements to watch out for the savage and to repel, as well as they can in their dispersed condition, his stealthy assaults upon the settlers, to concentrate the troops, assume the aggressive, and carry the war home into the heart of his settlements and haunts; and this, in the winter time, when he is not roving upon the plains, but is ensconced in secluded retreats with his wives, children, and effects, for the winter.

We believe it is intended, wherever practicable, to carry this policy even further; and, in regard to the wild and unruly tribes but nominally friendly, instead of posting troops at fixed points to remain on the watch ready to afford protection when required; to adopt the plan of requiring the troops to move as the tribes move with their families, and to be always encamped within striking distance of their settlements; so that any outbreak or outrage committed by the Indians may be punished by an immediate blow struck at the very heart of his tribe.

It is believed that this system of active war, carried into the very haunts of the hostile tribes, and of close watch upon the wild and unruly tribes which observe only nominal relations of friendship with the whites, will soon put the same face upon our relations with the Indians east of the Rocky mountains that has been so happily put upon our relations with the tribes on the Pacific slope; and that the Indians throughout the wild regions of the West will soon be suing as abjectly for peace as they are doing in Washington and Oregon Territories. If these confident anticipations be realized, instead of being annoyed by constant tidings of Indian incursions and murders, from the scattered condition of the United States troops along our extended frontiers, the country will witness a period of Indian subordination such as has not been known since the days of Jackson, who practiced the same policy which has been resumed at this late day.

It seems to us that nothing could be more obvious than the superiority of the policy which has now been resorted to, over the old one, of allowing the savage to choose his own relations of peace or war with the whites, his own periods for assault, and his own battle-grounds with our troops; and, above all, of permitting him to keep his own forces always concentrated, ready to assault with effect small detachments of our troops dispersed over a long frontier, and exposed settlements of our citizens.

The policy in question held out to the savage a constant temptation to resume hostilities, and to indulge his native propensities for plunder; while the readiness of our government to treat without exacting retribution upon the slightest professions of friendly sentiments, enabled him almost always to escape the consequences of his conduct with impunity. All who have any acquaintance with the wild Indian, know that he cannot be controlled by any other sentiment than fear; and that the only guarantee of a permanent peace between him and the white, is a thorough conviction, established in his mind, of our power to defeat and overwhelm him in battle. When this conviction is carried home to his mind by an energetic and untempering policy adopted against him in war, and is made constantly present to his mind by a proper disposal of our troops in times of peace, we may then, and not till then, expect permanent relations of peace with him.

## STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From British parliamentary documents received by the last steamer we derive the following statistics of pauperism in the United Kingdom during the three years ending with 1857. They exhibit, in an official form, some interesting facts, prominent among which is the perceptible decrease of pauperism in England, Scotland, and Wales in 1857, as compared with the two preceding years, and in Ireland both in 1857 and 1856, as compared with 1855:

Total number of Paupers of all classes (in door and out door) in receipt of relief in England and Wales.			
Year.	Number.	Percentage ratio to population.	
1855	897,686	4.8	
1856	917,084	4.8	
1857	885,010	4.6	
Total number of paupers in Scotland.			
1855	120,471	4.1	
1856	120,867	4.1	
1857	115,213	3.9	
Total number of paupers in Ireland.			
1855	89,619	1.4	
1856	73,525	1.1	
1857	66,910	0.9	

Statement showing the total amount expended for the relief of paupers, with the average rate per individual of the population, for England and Wales.

Year.	Number.	Average rate per individual of population.
1855	29,450,265	\$1.50
1856	30,021,270	1.50
1857	29,493,780	1.47
Total amount for Scotland.		
1855	3,058,925	1.01
1856	3,146,745	1.04
1857	3,177,360	1.05
Total amount for Ireland.		
1855	4,249,755	62
1856	3,666,060	53
1857	3,097,570	45

The preceding tables show that the ratio of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief to population was, in 1857—In England and Wales, 4.6 in every 100 inhabitants. In Scotland, 3.9 do do do. In Ireland, 0.9 do do do.

While the ratio of decrease of pauperism during the three years is largely in favor of Ireland. This fact would seem to confirm the recent encouraging intelligence received from that long-depressed portion of the British dominions.

## Further Particulars of the News by the Niagara.

We have received the following additional news from Europe by the Niagara, which arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 17th:

ENGLAND.—The United States steam frigate Niagara, with her cargo of rescued Africans, for Africa, had reached St. Vincent's. Sixty of the colored passengers had died on the passage.

The London Times, speaking of the wretched condition of Mexico, says that there is no reason why England should oppose the ambitious designs of the government at Washington. It considers that the establishment of any government of law and order in Mexico would be a gain. It also indicates the Spanish expedition as farcical, and says that every gun fired on Mexican territory is fired to the ultimate profit of the great Anglo-Saxon northern confederacy.

Mr. Gladstone is about to proceed to the Ionian Islands as Lord High Commissioner to regulate the British protectorate.

The London Advertiser gives currency to a rumor that Lord Derby contemplates retiring, and that Lord John Russell is to succeed him as Premier, with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham as prominent members of the cabinet. It is further stated that this new combination will have the support of Mr. Bright and his party.

At the reform conference, held on the 31st instant, a resolution was adopted requesting Mr. Bright to frame and bring into Parliament a reform bill. He has accepted the duty.

The hull and machinery of the burnt steamer Hudson is valued at \$55,000. Her insurance at Lloyd's was only \$21,000.

At the last accounts seventeen deaths had occurred at Bradford from eating the poisoned lozenges. About a hundred victims were still suffering.

The Bank of England rates of discount were unchanged. An active drain of gold for the continent still continues.

FRANCE.—It is authoritatively stated that the Emperor is taking steps for laying up stores of corn in every large town during the plentiful seasons, to provide against scarcity.

SPAIN.—The government has carried nearly all the elections in the provinces, but the progressives triumphed in Madrid. Their leader was returned by six constituencies. Spanish troops had sailed from Malaga to co-operate with the French in China.

PORTUGAL.—The London Post's Paris correspondent says that the Portuguese government contemplates making an address to the great powers, complaining that France refused mediation in the affair of the Charles of Georgia.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Rio Janeiro dates to the 10th of October had been received at London. Coffee was scarce and had advanced 100 reis, and closed with an upward tendency. The United States frigate St. Lawrence was in port.

The ship-of-war Plymouth was at Montevideo. The United States are placing obstructions in the lower part of their river to prevent the ingress of Americans, who are promised a warm reception.

THE MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday morning, Nov. 6.—The funds yesterday were well sustained, notwithstanding several adverse features, including the continued fall of the exchanges and the flowing of gold from the bank. Loans and government stock were in eager demand at 3 1/2 and 3 per cent. There was also an increased demand in the discount market, and the rates exhibited an upward tendency.

The overland mail from Bombay reached here this morning.

The mines in the province of San Luis, Buenos Ayres, are said to be of singular richness.

## Utah Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The Utah correspondence of the Republican says the reported Indian difficulties and violation of the mail are false, and that the troops which were sent to settle the difficulties had returned.

Gov. Cumming had decided that the legislature must meet at Fillmore city, notwithstanding the resolutions passed by the Utah legislature, that the legality of such resolutions is denied because they were signed only by Brigham Young, although Gov. Cumming was in the Territory.

Disturbances were occurring with the Utes Indians in the southern part of the Territory, and the bodies of two murdered men had been found.

## Affairs in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN'S, Nov. 17.—Winter weather has set in unusually early here. The St. John's river has been frozen since the 18th inst. solid enough to admit of the passage of light teams. There is also considerable snow in the interior. Business of all kinds is nearly at a standstill, and the trade in the harbor is very much retarded.

Two Murders in Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—Two murders have just been committed here. The captain of a schooner shot his stevedore, named Daniel Flynn, in an altercation, and John Miller shot his brother-in-law, Peter Shaner, killing him instantly. Both the murders have been arrested.

## Heavy Loss by Fire.

HARTFORD, Nov. 18.—Hart's Hardware Manufactory at Berlin was consumed by fire last night. Loss \$50,000. Insurance principally in Providence.

## Thanksgiving Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Thanksgiving was very generally observed here to-day. Business was suspended. In the morning church services were largely attended, and in the afternoon and evening places of amusement were crowded. The streets were filled during the day, but there was no unusual excitement or disturbance.

## Exports of Cotton.—The Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The exports of cotton from this port during the past week were 44,000 bales, of which 35,000 were for Liverpool, and 9,000 for Havre.

The exports from Mobile to Liverpool during the week were 3,800 bales.

The occurrence of frost in the South has reduced somewhat the earlier estimate of the crop, and three and a half millions is now the outside figure, while the majority of estimates are below that amount.

MARKETS.

BAITMORE, Nov. 18.—Flour is steady—Ohio \$5. Wheat active—red, \$1.20 a \$1.25; white, \$1.30 a \$1.50. Corn is dull and heavy—new white, 60 a 65 cents; old do, 58 a 70 cents; new yellow, 66 a 68 cents. Pork is steady—prime, \$14.25 a \$14.50.

## THE TELEGRAPHIC CHESS MATCH.

The match game of chess between the New York and Philadelphia clubs was resumed on Wednesday evening. Philadelphia made eight additional moves and New York seven, the whole number of moves being now nineteen on each side. We republish the moves of the first evening, and add thereto the moves on Wednesday evening:

TUESDAY EVENING.			
No.	BLACK—New York.	WHITE—Philadelphia.	
1	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	
2	P to Q 4.	P to Q 4.	
3	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	
4	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	
5	P to K 3.	P to Q 4.	
6	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	
7	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	
8	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	
9	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	
10	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	
11	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	
12	P to Q 4.	P to K 3.	

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

13—Q to K 4th.

14—Q to K 4th.

15—Q to K 4th.

16—P to K 4th.

17—P to K 4th.

18—P to K 4th.

19—K to K 5th.

20—K to K 5th.

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Further play was then postponed until Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock.

It has been decided recently in Canada that the acceptance of a free pass by a traveller exonerates the railway company from the obligation to carry him in safety to the end of his journey.

## FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Wednesday Night,) November 17, 1856.

Gov. King and Mayor Tiemann, having respectively issued proclamations, under their hands and seals of office, designating and appointing Thursday, the 18th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving, the inhabitants of New York, as good citizens, mean to obey, and do nothing to-morrow but go to church and eat turkey. Whether Mr. Faneur will least the "regular" Mr. Russell for comptroller; whether Mr. Wood will retire into the bosom of his family, or, forsaking that quiet retreat, continue to navigate the (to him) peculiarly stormy sea of politics, in imaginary command of "forty thousand regulars," until he finds that this is not to be his glory; whether the Mayor and his hand; whether the prediction in the Courier and Enquirer as to Mr. Schell's removal, or the Herald's contradiction of the report, be correct; whether William H. Seward ought to be hanged for his treason, and whether Judge Douglas will go over to the republicans or come back to the democrats, are subjects which will be left at rest to-morrow, and even newspaper editors and newspaper correspondents will cease from their labors, and go to church and eat turkey like other people.

Although Thanksgiving Day is very often imperfectly or unworthily observed, and made the occasion for farcical manifestations and those for which it was originally conceived to be, it is nevertheless an institution, which every man of well-regulated mind must approve, whether he regard it in a religious or economical light. The general tendency of the people is too strongly in favor of "business," in neglect of the courtesies and obligations of social life. Everything that can check that tendency makes us turn from buying and selling, and counting our gain or loss, to think of home with all its tender associations—to remember friends and forgive enemies, and make us, when we contemplate our comparative ease and comfort, remember and try to alleviate the misery of our neighbors—ought to be cherished and honored. And this is the true spirit of Thanksgiving Day. Great must have been the slaughter of turkeys and chickens—miraculous the draughts of oysters during the last few days, for every one I met to-day, in omnibus or cab, had a turkey and a can of oysters. May they all enjoy their rest and comforts!

The papers have generally devoted considerable space to notice of the treaties recently concluded between the great commercial nations of the world and know-nothing Japan. There is no doubt that commerce has made great progress within a few months, and that the breaking down the wall with which China and Japan hemmed themselves in against the world, and which was the result of a conference on the people of these countries, as it will probably be a source of profit to the merchants of the world. It is quite amusing to see how the credit of bringing Japan into the family of nations is claimed by the London Times for Great Britain, and how the claim is apparently conceded by our own journals. The Times says: "We"—that is the Earl of Elgin, and the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland—have "rent the curtain of ages"—have shown the world what they never hoped to see otherwise than "on cups and saucers," or until "the great miseries for the battle of Armageddon." But we cannot but be disappointed at this last-mentioned misdeed to pay much attention to Japanese peculiarities, and when even "our special Nagasaki correspondent" would neglect to inform "the Thunderer" of passing events. But the Times forgets that his lordship of Elgin and Kincardine, "Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle," &c., &c., is not the Earl of Elgin, but the Earl of Elgin, and that that glorious task was performed by the late Commodore Perry, and that it was Americans who first saw what no outsider had previously seen but on cups and saucers. It would have been much more noble if the Times, in lauding the achievements of the British plenipotentiary, had remembered this little fact. But the Times says that our representatives in Japan did nothing to incur the displeasure of "the leading journal." It appears that our worthy consul-general at Simoda, Townsend Harris, has earned the gracious approval of that great public man.

The deputy superintendent of the metropolitan police has just made his report to the Home Secretary, showing the number of arrests for offences against person and property, the sex and nationality of the offenders, and the amount of property stolen and recovered. The total number of persons arrested for offences against person was 49,410, of whom 33,684 were males, and 15,726 were females. The total number of arrests for offences against property was 11,455, of which 9,476 were of men, and 1,979 were women. Of the offenders the Emerald Isle owns 35,065 as her sons, and the United States can claim 10,208. The amount of property stolen is reported to have been \$137,445, 78 of which \$83,342 had been recovered.

The following are the names of the different parties for city controller and governor of the alma-mater:

City Controller.—Albion House Governor. Democratic—George F. Faneur, James Townsend. Republican—Hobart T. Russell, C. V. Anderson. Wood "regulars"—B. P. Haws, James Lynch.

There is a very good story current, for the truth of which I do not vouch, but which, as the Italian proverb says, "è un fatto e non è un conto." We all remember how, at the great cable festival at the Crystal Palace, on the 1st of September, gold boxes were presented to Captains Freely, Dayman, and Henson, and to Cyrus Field, the great cable-maker, and how they were laid on the Atlantic cable. It now appears that the gold boxes were only "small blocks of wood, gilded and carved to represent the boxes" that were to be given at some future day. From that day to this the gallant captains and the enterprising manager of the cable company have never been able to get their hands on the wooden blocks in promise of the good time coming.

The telegraph, which informs us of the arrival at St. Louis of the eleventh overland mail from San Francisco, announces the interesting fact that the Hon. Joseph McKibbin, familiarly known as "Coyote Joe," sent a challenge to George F. Faneur, editor of the National, "after the latter was confined to jail." The telegraph does not say so, but it may be safely inferred that no danger is likely to result to Mr. McKibbin from his act of cautious provocation.

The steamer Westernport, which has been appointed to convey General Faneur and his suite to Venezuela, and which is to form part of the Paraguay expedition, will probably sail on Friday, but certainly on Saturday.

I have nothing new to report with regard to the money market. The supply of capital is abundant at the following quotations:

Loans on call, stock securities.	Per cent. per annum.
Do other good securities.	4 1/2
Prime endorsed bills, 60 to 90 days.	4 1/2
Do 90 to 120 days.	4 1/2
First-class direct signatures.	6 1/2
Other good bills.	7 1/2
Do 90 to 120 days.	8 1/2

The movement of the banks in the chief cities of the Union, whose regular weekly statements are made, was as follows, as appears by their last returns:

Loans on call, stock securities.....	4	a 43%
Do other good securities.....	43	a 5
Prime endorsed bills, 60 to 90 days.....	4	a 5
Do 4 to 6 months.....	5	a 6
First-class single signatures.....	6	a 7
Other good bills.....	7	a 8
Names less known.....	8	a 10

The movement of the banks in the chief cities of the Union, where regular weekly statements are made, was